

BALANCED METRICS ON CARTAN AND CARTAN–HARTOGS DOMAINS

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ABSTRACT. This paper consists of two results dealing with balanced metrics (in S. Donaldson terminology) on noncompact complex manifolds. In the first one we describe all balanced metrics on Cartan domains. In the second one we show that the only Cartan–Hartogs domain which admits a balanced metric is the complex hyperbolic space. By combining these results with those obtained in [13] we also provide the first example of complete, Kähler-Einstein and projectively induced metric g such that αg is not balanced for all $\alpha > 0$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be a Cartan domain, i.e. an irreducible bounded symmetric domain, of complex dimension d and genus γ . For all positive real numbers μ consider the family of *Cartan-Hartogs* domains

$$M_\Omega(\mu) = \{(z, w) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{C}, |w|^2 < N_\Omega^\mu(z, z)\}, \quad (1)$$

where $N_\Omega(z, z)$ is the *generic norm* of Ω , i.e.

$$N_\Omega(z, z) = (V(\Omega)K(z, z))^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}, \quad (2)$$

where $V(\Omega)$ is the total volume of Ω with respect to the Euclidean measure of the ambient complex Euclidean space and $K(z, z)$ is its Bergman kernel.

The domain Ω is called the *base* of the Cartan–Hartogs domain $M_\Omega(\mu)$ (one also says that $M_\Omega(\mu)$ is based on Ω). Consider on $M_\Omega(\mu)$ the metric $g(\mu)$ whose associated Kähler form $\omega(\mu)$ can be described by the (globally defined) Kähler potential centered at the origin

$$\Phi(z, w) = -\log(N_\Omega^\mu(z, z) - |w|^2). \quad (3)$$

These domains have been considered by several authors (see e.g. [15] and references therein). In [13] the authors of the present paper study when

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 53C55; 58C25.

Key words and phrases. Kähler metrics; balanced metrics; Hartogs domains.

The first author was supported by the M.I.U.R. Project “Geometric Properties of Real and Complex Manifolds”; the second author was supported by RAS through a grant financed with the “Sardinia PO FSE 2007-2013” funds and provided according to the L.R. 7/2007.

$(M_\Omega(\mu), \alpha g(\mu))$, for a positive constant α , admits a holomorphic and isometric (from now on *Kähler*) immersion f into the infinite dimensional complex projective space \mathbb{CP}^∞ , i.e. $f^*g_{FS} = \alpha g(\mu)$, where g_{FS} denotes the Fubini–Study metric on \mathbb{CP}^∞ (when such a Kähler immersion exists, we say also that the metric is *projectively induced*). Recall that given homogeneous coordinates $[Z_0, \dots, Z_j, \dots]$ on \mathbb{CP}^∞ , g_{FS} is the Kähler metric whose associated Kähler form ω_{FS} can be described in the open set $U_0 = \{Z_0 \neq 0\}$ by $\omega_{FS} = \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \Phi_{FS}$, where $\Phi_{FS} = \log(1 + \sum_{j=1}^\infty |z_j|^2)$ for $z_j = \frac{Z_j}{Z_0}$, $j = 1, \dots$, affine coordinates on U_0 . The main results obtained in [13] can be summarized in the following theorem (see also next section for a more detailed description of the Wallach set $W(\Omega)$ and for the definition of the integer a appearing in (c)).

Theorem LZ *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be a Cartan domain of rank r , genus γ and dimension d and let g_B be its Bergman metric. Then the following results hold true:*

- (a) $(\Omega, \beta g_B)$, $\beta > 0$, admits a equivariant Kähler immersion into \mathbb{CP}^∞ if and only if $\beta\gamma$ belongs to $W(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}$;
- (b) the metric $\alpha g(\mu)$, $\alpha > 0$, on the Cartan–Hartogs domain $M_\Omega(\mu)$ is projectively induced if and only if $(\alpha + m)\frac{\mu}{\gamma} g_B$ is projectively induced for every integer $m \geq 0$;
- (c) Let $\mu_0 = \gamma/(d+1)$ and $\Omega \neq \mathbb{CH}^d$. Then the metric $\alpha g(\mu_0)$ on $M_\Omega(\mu_0)$ is Kähler–Einstein, complete, nonhomogeneous and projectively induced for all positive real number $\alpha \geq \frac{(r-1)(d+1)a}{2\gamma}$.

In this paper we study balanced metrics (in S. Donaldson’s terminology) on Cartan and Cartan–Hartogs domains. The main results are the following two theorems. In the first one we describe all balanced metrics on Cartan’s domains, while the second one can be viewed as a characterization of the complex hyperbolic space among Cartan–Hartogs domains, in terms of balanced metrics (cfr. Example 1 below).

Theorem 1. *Let Ω be a Cartan domain of genus γ equipped with its Bergman metric g_B . The metric βg_B , $\beta > 0$, is balanced if and only if $\beta > \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$.*

Theorem 2. *Let $M_\Omega(\mu)$ be a Cartan–Hartogs domain based on the Cartan domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$. The metric $\alpha g(\mu)$ on $M_\Omega(\mu)$ is balanced if and only if $\alpha > d+1$ and $M_\Omega(\mu)$ is holomorphically isometric to the complex hyperbolic space \mathbb{CH}^{d+1} , namely $\Omega = \mathbb{CH}^d$ and $\mu = 1$.*

By combining these results with (c) in Theorem LZ we also obtain the first example of *complete, Kähler–Einstein and projectively induced metric g such that αg is not balanced for α varying in a continuous subset of the real numbers*. This is expressed by the following corollary.

Corollary 3. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be a Cartan domain of genus γ equipped with its Bergman metric g_B . Let $\mu_0 = \gamma/(d+1)$ and $\Omega \neq \mathbb{C}H^d$. Then the metric $\alpha g(\mu_0)$ on $M_\Omega(\mu_0)$ is complete, Kähler-Einstein projectively induced and not balanced for all $\alpha \geq \frac{(r-1)(d+1)a}{2\gamma}$.*

The paper consists in other three sections. In Section 2 we recall the definition of balanced metrics. In Section 3 we describe all balanced metrics on Cartan domains and prove Theorem 1. Finally Section 4 is dedicated to the proof of Theorem 2.

2. BALANCED METRICS

Let M be a n -dimensional complex manifold endowed with a Kähler metric g and let ω be the Kähler form associated to g , i.e. $\omega(\cdot, \cdot) = g(J\cdot, \cdot)$. Assume that the metric g can be described by a strictly plurisubharmonic real valued function $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, called a *Kähler potential* for g , i.e. $\omega = \frac{i}{2}\partial\bar{\partial}\Phi$.

Let \mathcal{H}_Φ be the weighted Hilbert space of square integrable holomorphic functions on (M, g) , with weight $e^{-\Phi}$, namely

$$\mathcal{H}_\Phi = \left\{ f \in \text{Hol}(M) \mid \int_M e^{-\Phi} |f|^2 \frac{\omega^n}{n!} < \infty \right\}, \quad (4)$$

where $\frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \det(\partial\bar{\partial}\Phi) \frac{\omega_0^n}{n!}$ is the volume form associated to ω and $\omega_0 = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j$ is the standard Kähler form on \mathbb{C}^n . If $\mathcal{H}_\Phi \neq \{0\}$ we can pick an orthonormal basis $\{f_j\}$ and define its reproducing kernel by

$$K_\Phi(z, z) = \sum_{j=0}^N |f_j(z)|^2,$$

where $N+1$ denotes the complex dimension of $\mathcal{H}_\Phi \neq \{0\}$. Consider the function

$$\varepsilon_g(z) = e^{-\Phi(z)} K_\Phi(z, z). \quad (5)$$

As suggested by the notation it is not difficult to verify that ε_g depends only on the metric g and not on the choice of the Kähler potential Φ (which is defined up to an addition with the real part of a holomorphic function on M) or on the orthonormal basis chosen.

Definition. The metric g is *balanced* if the function ε_g is a positive constant.

A balanced metric g on M can be viewed as a particular projectively induced Kähler metric for which the Kähler immersion $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^N$, $N \leq \infty$, $x \mapsto [s_0(x), \dots, s_j(x), \dots]$, is given by the orthonormal basis $\{f_j\}$ of the Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_Φ . Indeed the map f is well-defined since ε_g is a positive constant and hence for all $x \in M$ there exists $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_\Phi$ such that $\varphi(x) \neq 0$.

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}
f^* \omega_{FS} &= \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |f_j(z)|^2 \\
&= \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log K_{\Phi}(z, z) \\
&= \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \varepsilon_g + \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log e^{\Phi} \\
&= \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \varepsilon_g + \omega.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence if g is balanced the map f is isometric.

In the literature the function ε_g was first introduced under the name of η -function by J. Rawnsley in [16], later renamed as ε -function in [3]. The map f is called in [3] the *coherent states map*. It plays a fundamental role in the geometric quantization and quantization by deformation of a Kähler manifold. It also related to the Tian-Yau-Zelditch asymptotic expansion (see [9], [11], [12] and references therein).

Example 1. Notice that a projectively induced metric is not always balanced. For example, in [4] E. Calabi shows that the complex hyperbolic space $(\mathbb{CH}^d, \alpha g_{hyp})$, endowed with a positive multiple of the hyperbolic metric g_{hyp} , is projectively induced for all $\alpha > 0$. (Here $\mathbb{CH}^d = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^d \mid |z|^2 < 1\}$ and the Kähler form ω_{hyp} associated to g_{hyp} is given by $\omega_{hyp} = -\frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log(1 - |z|^2)$). Although, it is well-known that the weighted Hilbert space of square integrable holomorphic functions on $(\mathbb{CH}^d, \alpha g_{hyp})$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha \Phi_{hyp}} = \left\{ \varphi \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{CH}^d), \int_{\mathbb{CH}^d} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - (d+1)} |\varphi|^2 \frac{\omega_0^d}{d!} < \infty \right\},$$

is equal to $\{0\}$ for all $\alpha \leq d$. Similar considerations can be done for all Cartan domains (see Remark 6 below).

Remark 4. The definition of balanced metrics was originally given by S. Donaldson [6] in the case of a compact polarized Kähler manifold (M, g) and generalized in [2] (see also [5], [7], [10]) to the noncompact case. Here we give only the definition for those Kähler metrics which admits a globally defined potential as the Cartan and Cartan–Hartogs domains treated in this paper.

3. BALANCED METRICS ON CARTAN DOMAINS

Let $(\Omega, \beta g_B)$, $\beta > 0$, denote a Cartan domain, i.e. an irreducible bounded symmetric domain of \mathbb{C}^d endowed with a positive multiple of its Bergman metric g_B . Recall that g_B is the Kähler metric on Ω whose associated Kähler

form ω_B is given by $\omega_B = \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log K(z, z)$, where $K(z, z)$ is the reproducing kernel for the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H} = \left\{ \varphi \in \text{Hol}(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} |\varphi|^{2d} \frac{\omega_0^d}{d!} < \infty \right\},$$

where $\omega_0 = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j$ is the standard Kähler form of \mathbb{C}^d . A bounded symmetric domain $(\Omega, \alpha g_B)$ is uniquely determined by a triple of integers (r, a, b) , where r represents the rank of Ω and a and b are positive integers. The genus γ of Ω is defined by $\gamma = (r-1)a + b + 2$. The table below summarizes the numerical invariants and the dimension of Ω according to its type (for a more detailed description of this invariants, which is not necessary in our approach, see e.g. [1]).

TABLE 1. Bounded symmetric domains, invariants and dimension.

Type	r	a	b	γ	dimension
$\Omega_1[m, n]$	m	2	$n - m$	$n + m$	nm
$\Omega_2[n]$	n	1	0	$n + 1$	$n(n + 1)/2$
$\Omega_3[n]$	$[n/2]$	4	$\begin{matrix} 0 & (n \text{ even}) \\ 2 & (n \text{ odd}) \end{matrix}$	$n - 1$	$n(n - 1)/2$
$\Omega_4[n]$	2	$n - 2$	0	n	n
$\Omega_V[16]$	2	6	4	12	16
$\Omega_{VI}[27]$	3	8	0	18	27

We give now the definition of the *Wallach set* of a Cartan domain Ω , referring the reader to [1], [8] and [17] for more details and results. The Wallach set, denoted by $W(\Omega)$, consists of all $\eta \in \mathbb{C}$ such that there exists a Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_η whose reproducing kernel is $K^\frac{\eta}{\gamma}$. This is equivalent to the requirement that $K^\frac{\eta}{\gamma}$ is positive definite, i.e. for all n -tuples of points x_1, \dots, x_n belonging to Ω the $n \times n$ matrix $(K(x_\alpha, x_\beta)^\frac{\eta}{\gamma})$, is positive *semi-definite*. It turns out (cfr. [1, Cor. 4.4, p. 27] and references therein) that $W(\Omega)$ consists only of real numbers and depends on two of the domain's invariants, a and r . More precisely we have

$$W(\Omega) = \left\{ 0, \frac{a}{2}, 2\frac{a}{2}, \dots, (r-1)\frac{a}{2} \right\} \cup \left((r-1)\frac{a}{2}, \infty \right). \quad (6)$$

The set $W_{dis} = \left\{ 0, \frac{a}{2}, 2\frac{a}{2}, \dots, (r-1)\frac{a}{2} \right\}$ and the interval $W_c = \left((r-1)\frac{a}{2}, \infty \right)$ are called respectively the *discrete* and *continuous* part of the Wallach set of the domain Ω .

Remark 5. If Ω has rank $r = 1$, namely Ω is the complex hyperbolic space \mathbb{CH}^d , then $g_B = (d+1)g_{hyp}$. In this case (and only in this case) $W_{dis} = \{0\}$ and $W_c = (0, \infty)$ (cfr. Example 1).

We can now proof Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let d denote the complex dimension of Ω . It follows by standard results on bounded symmetric domains (see e.g. [8]) that the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H}_\beta = \left\{ \varphi \in \text{Hol}(\Omega) \mid \int_\Omega \frac{1}{K^\beta} |\varphi|^2 \frac{\omega_B^d}{d!} < \infty \right\},$$

does not reduce to the zero dimensional space iff $\beta > \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$.

Hence, in order to prove that βg_B is balanced for $\beta > \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$, it remains to show that for $\beta > \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$ the map $h_\beta : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\infty$, $x \mapsto [\dots, h_\beta^j(x), \dots]$, where $\{h_\beta^j\}$ is an orthonormal basis of \mathcal{H}_β , is a well-defined map of Ω into $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ and it is Kähler i.e.

$$h_\beta^* g_{FS} = \beta g_B.$$

To prove that h_β is well-defined one needs to verify that for all $x \in \Omega$ there exists $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_\beta$ such that $\varphi(x) \neq 0$. Assume, by contradiction, that there exists $x_0 \in \Omega$ such that $\varphi(x_0) = 0$ for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_\beta$. Write $\Omega = G/K$, where G is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\Omega) \cap \text{Isom}(\Omega)$ which acts transitively on Ω . Then for all $g \in G$, $\varphi \circ g$ is an element of \mathcal{H}_β which, by assumption, vanishes on x_0 . Thus $0 = \varphi \circ g(x_0) = \varphi(gx_0)$ and since this holds true for all $g \in G$, h_β is the zero function. Hence $\mathcal{H}_\beta = \{0\}$, which is in contrast with the fact that $\mathcal{H}_\beta \neq \{0\}$ for $\beta > \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$. In order to prove that h_β is Kähler notice that the function $\frac{\sum_{j=0}^\infty |h_\beta^j|^2}{K^\beta}$ is invariant by the group G and hence constant. Hence

$$h_\beta^* \omega_{FS} = \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \sum_{j=0}^\infty |h_\beta^j|^2 = \beta \omega_B + \frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \frac{\sum_{j=0}^\infty |h_\beta^j|^2}{K^\beta} = \beta \omega_B,$$

and we are done. \square

Remark 6. By Theorem 1 the subset of the positive real numbers β for which βg_B is balanced, i.e. $\left(\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}, \infty\right)$, is a proper subset of the continuous part $\left((r-1)\frac{\alpha}{2}, \infty\right)$ of the Wallach set $W(\Omega)$. Combining this remark with (a) of Theorem LZ in the introduction one gets that for every Cartan domain there exists an infinite interval of positive real numbers β such that βg_B is projectively induced but not balanced.

Remark 7. Observe that it follows by Theorem 1 that, for all $\beta > \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$, we have for some constant ξ

$$\int_\Omega N_\Omega^{\gamma(\beta-1)} h_\beta^j \bar{h}_\beta^k \omega_0^d = \xi \delta_{j,k}, \quad (7)$$

where N_Ω is the generic norm of Ω defined in (2) and h_β is the Kähler map defined in the proof of Theorem 1. In particular, the integral (7) is convergent and does not depend on j, k .

4. BALANCED METRICS ON CARTAN–HARTOGS DOMAINS

In order to prove Theorem 2 we need the following two lemmata. The first one gives an explicit description of the Kähler immersions of a $d + 1$ -dimensional Cartan–Hartogs domain $(M_\Omega(\mu), \alpha g(\mu))$ into \mathbb{CP}^∞ while the second one describes a necessary condition for the metric $\alpha g(\mu)$ to be balanced.

Lemma 8. *If $f: M_\Omega(\mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^\infty$ is a holomorphic map such that $f^*\omega_{FS} = \alpha\omega(\mu)$ then up to unitary transformation of \mathbb{CP}^∞ it is given by*

$$f = \left[1, s, h_{\frac{\mu\alpha}{\gamma}}, \dots, \sqrt{\frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!m!}} h_{\frac{\mu(\alpha+m)}{\gamma}} w^m, \dots \right], \quad (8)$$

where $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m, \dots)$ with

$$s_m = \sqrt{\frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!m!}} w^m,$$

and for all $k > 0$, $h_k = (h_k^1, \dots, h_k^j, \dots)$ is the sequence of holomorphic maps on Ω such that the immersion $\tilde{h}_k = (1, h_k^1, \dots, h_k^j, \dots)$, $\tilde{h}_k: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^\infty$, satisfies $\tilde{h}_k^*\omega_{FS} = k\omega_B$, i.e.

$$1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |h_k^j|^2 = \frac{1}{N^{\gamma k}}. \quad (9)$$

Proof. Since the immersion is isometric, by (3) we have $f^*\Phi_{FS} = -\alpha \log(N_\Omega^\mu(z, z) - |w|^2)$, which is equivalent to

$$\frac{1}{(N^\mu - |w|^2)^\alpha} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |f_j|^2,$$

for $f = [f_0, \dots, f_j, \dots]$. If we consider the power expansion around the origin of the left hand side with respect to w, \bar{w} , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\partial^{2k}}{\partial w^k \partial \bar{w}^k} \frac{1}{(N^\mu - |w|^2)^\alpha} \right]_0 \frac{|w|^{2k}}{k!^2} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\partial^{2k}}{\partial w^k \partial \bar{w}^k} \frac{1}{(1 - |w|^2)^\alpha} \right]_0 \frac{|w|^{2k}}{k!^2} \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |w|^2 \right)^\alpha - 1. \end{aligned}$$

The power expansion with respect to z and \bar{z} reads

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j,k} \left[\frac{\partial^{|m_j|+|m_k|}}{\partial z^{m_j} \partial \bar{z}^{m_k}} \frac{1}{(N^\mu - |w|^2)^\alpha} \right]_0 \frac{z^{m_j} \bar{z}^{m_k}}{m_j! m_k!} &= \sum_{j,k} \left[\frac{\partial^{|m_j|+|m_k|}}{\partial z^{m_j} \partial \bar{z}^{m_k}} \frac{1}{N^{\mu\alpha}} \right]_0 \frac{z^{m_j} \bar{z}^{m_k}}{m_j! m_k!} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |h_{\frac{\mu\alpha}{\gamma}}^j|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds since by (9) $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} h_{\frac{\mu\alpha}{\gamma}}^j$ is the power expansion of $\frac{1}{N^{\mu\alpha}} - 1$. Here we are using Calabi's multi index notation, namely we arrange every d -tuple of nonnegative integers as the sequence $m_j = (m_{j,1}, \dots, m_{j,d})$ with nondecreasing order, that is $m_0 = (0, \dots, 0)$, $|m_j| \leq |m_{j+1}|$, with $|m_j| = \sum_{\alpha=1}^d m_{j,\alpha}$. Further z^{m_j} denotes the monomial in d variables $\prod_{\alpha=1}^d z_{\alpha}^{m_{j,\alpha}}$ and $m_j! = m_{j,1}! \cdots m_{j,d}!$.

Finally, the power expansion with respect to z, \bar{z}, w, \bar{w} reads

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j,k} \left[\frac{\partial^{|m_j|+|m_k|}}{\partial z^{m_j} \partial \bar{z}^{m_k}} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial w^m \partial \bar{w}^m} \frac{1}{(N^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{\alpha}} \right]_0 \frac{z^{m_j} \bar{z}^{m_k} w^m \bar{w}^m}{m_j! m_k! m!^2} \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j,k} \left[\frac{\partial^{|m_j|+|m_k|}}{\partial z^{m_j} \partial \bar{z}^{m_k}} \frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)! m! N^{\mu(\alpha+m)}} \right]_0 \frac{z^{m_j} \bar{z}^{m_k}}{m_j! m_k!} \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)! m!} |w|^{2m} |h_{\frac{\mu(\alpha+m)}{\gamma}}^j|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where we are using (9) again. It follows by the previous power series expansions, that the map f given by (8) is a Kähler immersion of $(M_{\Omega}(\mu), \alpha g(\mu))$ into \mathbb{CP}^{∞} . By Calabi's rigidity Theorem (cfr. [4]) all other Kähler immersions are given by $U \circ f$, where U is a unitary transformation of \mathbb{CP}^{∞} . \square

Lemma 9. *If $\alpha g(\mu)$ is balanced then $\alpha > d+1$ and $\alpha\mu > \gamma - 1$.*

Proof. Assume that $\alpha g(\mu)$ is balanced. Then it is projectively induced and by Lemma 8, up to unitary transformation of \mathbb{CP}^{∞} , the Kähler immersion $f : M_{\Omega}(\mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^{\infty}$, $f = [f_0, \dots, f_j, \dots]$, is given by (8). By Section 2 $\{f_j\}_{j=0,1,\dots}$ is an orthonormal basis for the weighted Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha\Phi} = \left\{ \varphi \in \text{Hol}(M_{\Omega}(\mu)) \mid \int_{M(\mu)} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{\alpha} |\varphi|^2 \frac{\omega(\mu)^{d+1}}{(d+1)!} < \infty \right\}, \quad (10)$$

where up to the multiplication with a positive constant

$$\frac{\omega(\mu)^{d+1}}{(d+1)!} = \frac{N_{\Omega}^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma}}{(N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{d+2}} \frac{\omega_0^{d+1}}{(d+1)!}.$$

Thus, in particular we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{M_{\Omega}(\mu)} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{\alpha} f_j \bar{f}_k \frac{\omega(\mu)^{d+1}}{(d+1)!} = \\ & \int_{M_{\Omega}(\mu)} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{\alpha-(d+2)} N_{\Omega}^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma} f_j \bar{f}_k \frac{\omega_0^{d+1}}{(d+1)!} = \lambda \delta_{jk}, \end{aligned}$$

for some constant λ independent from j and k . It follows by (8) that the following integral

$$\int_{M_{\Omega}(\mu)} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{\alpha-(d+2)} N^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma} |h_{\mu\alpha}^j|^2 \frac{\omega_0^{d+1}}{(d+1)!},$$

is convergent. Passing to polar coordinates gets

$$\frac{\pi}{(d+1)!} \int_{\Omega} N_{\Omega}^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma} |h_{\mu\alpha}^j|^2 \int_0^{N_{\Omega}^{\mu}} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - \rho)^{\alpha-(d+2)} d\rho \omega_0^d.$$

The integral

$$\int_0^{N_{\Omega}^{\mu}} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - \rho)^{\alpha-(d+2)} d\rho,$$

is convergent iff $\alpha - (d+2) > -1$, i.e. iff $\alpha > d+1$. Further, being $\alpha > d+1$, going on with computations gives

$$\frac{\pi}{(d+1)!} \frac{1}{(\alpha - (d+2) + 1)} \int_{\Omega} N_{\Omega}^{\mu\alpha-\gamma} |h_{\frac{\mu\alpha}{\gamma}}^j|^2 \omega_0^d.$$

By Remark 7 this last integral converges and does not depends on j iff $\alpha\mu > \gamma - 1$, and we are done. \square

We are now in the position of proving Theorem 2.

Proof of Theorem 2. Since by Theorem 1 the hyperbolic metric αg_{hyp} is balanced iff $\alpha > d+1$, the sufficient condition is verified (recall that for the hyperbolic metric we have $\mu = 1$ and $\gamma = d+2$). For the necessary part, assume that $\alpha g(\mu)$ is balanced. By Lemma 9 we can assume $\alpha > d+1$ and $\alpha\mu > \gamma - 1$. Following the same approach as in Lemma 9, this gives that the integral

$$\int_{M_{\Omega}(\mu)} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{\alpha-(d+2)} N^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma} f_j \bar{f}_k \frac{\omega_0^{d+1}}{(d+1)!}$$

is zero for $j \neq k$ and does not depend on j otherwise. By (8) this implies that the following integral

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{M_{\Omega}(\mu)} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - |w|^2)^{\alpha-(d+2)} N^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma} \frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!m!} |h_{\frac{\mu(\alpha+m)}{\gamma}}^j|^2 |w|^{2m} \frac{\omega_0^{d+1}}{(d+1)!} = \\ & \frac{\pi}{(d+1)!} \frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!m!} \int_{\Omega} N_{\Omega}^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma} |h_{\frac{\mu(\alpha+m)}{\gamma}}^j|^2 \int_0^{N_{\Omega}^{\mu}} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - \rho)^{\alpha-(d+2)} \rho^m \omega_0^d = \\ & \frac{\pi m!}{(d+1)!} \frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!m!} \frac{1}{(\alpha - (d+2) + 1) \cdots (\alpha - (d+2) + m)} \cdot \\ & \quad \cdot \int_{\Omega} N_{\Omega}^{\mu(d+1)-\gamma} |h_{\frac{\mu(\alpha+m)}{\gamma}}^j|^2 \int_0^{N_{\Omega}^{\mu}} (N_{\Omega}^{\mu} - \rho)^{\alpha-(d+2)+m} \omega_0^d = \\ & \frac{\pi}{(d+1)!} \frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!} \frac{1}{(\alpha - (d+2) + 1) \cdots (\alpha - (d+2) + m + 1)} \cdot \\ & \quad \cdot \int_{\Omega} N_{\Omega}^{\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma} |h_{\frac{\mu(\alpha+m)}{\gamma}}^j|^2 \omega_0^d, \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

does not depend on the choice of m and j . Since $\alpha\mu > \gamma - 1$ implies $\frac{\mu(\alpha+m)}{\gamma} > \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}$, Remark 7 yields that $\int_{\Omega} N_{\Omega}^{k-\gamma} |h_k^j|^2 \omega_0^d$ is constant for all j

and thus (11) does not depend on j (observe also that for $j = 0$ one obtains the term s_m of s in Lemma 8 and for $j = m = 0$ we recover the first term of f , $f_0 = 1$). Thus if $\alpha g(\mu)$ is balanced the quantity

$$\frac{\pi}{(d+1)!} \frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-1)!} \frac{1}{(\alpha-(d+2)+1) \cdots (\alpha-(d+2)+m)} \int_{\Omega} N_{\Omega}^{\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma} \omega_0^d$$

does not depend on m . By [14, Prop. 2.1, p. 358] this is equivalent to ask that the quantity

$$\frac{(m+\alpha-1)!}{(\alpha-d-1) \cdots (\alpha-d+m-2)} \frac{F(\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma)}{F(0)}$$

does not depend on m , where

$$\frac{F(s)}{F(0)} = \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma\left(s+1+\frac{(j-1)a}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(b+2+\frac{(r+j-2)a}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1+\frac{(j-1)a}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(s+b+2+\frac{(r+j-2)a}{2}\right)},$$

for Γ the usual Gamma function and (a, b, r) the domain's invariants described in Table 1. Deleting the terms which do not depends on m and changing the orders of terms in the argument of the Gamma functions, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (\alpha+m-1) \cdots (\alpha+m-d) \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma\left(\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma+1+\frac{(j-1)a}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma+b+2+\frac{(r+j-2)a}{2}\right)}, \\ & (\alpha+m-1) \cdots (\alpha+m-d) \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma\left(\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma+1+\frac{(j-1)a}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma+b+2+\frac{(2r-j-1)a}{2}\right)}, \\ & (\alpha+m-1) \cdots (\alpha+m-d) \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma\left(\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma+1-\frac{a}{2}+\frac{ja}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\left[\mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma+1-\frac{a}{2}+\frac{ja}{2}\right]+b+1+ra-ja\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the quantity $b+1+ra-ja$ is a positive integer, by the well-known property $\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$ we get

$$\frac{(\alpha+m-1) \cdots (\alpha+m-d)}{\underbrace{(A+b+a(r-1)) \cdots A}_{j=1, b+1+a(r-1) \text{ terms}} \cdots \underbrace{(A+b) \cdots A}_{j=r, b+1 \text{ terms}}}, \quad (12)$$

where $A = \mu(\alpha+m)-\gamma+1-\frac{a}{2}+\frac{ja}{2}$. A necessary condition for the above quantity to be independent from m is that numerator and denominator regarded as polynomials in m have the same degree, i.e.

$$d = \frac{(b+1+a(r-1))!}{b!}.$$

Observe that such condition is satisfied by the complex hyperbolic space whose rank is $r = 1$ and $b = d - 1$. Although no one of the other domains satisfies it. It remains to show that $(M_{\text{CH}^d(\mu)}, \alpha g(\mu))$ is balanced if and

only if $\mu = 1$. By (12), when $\Omega = \mathbb{C}H^d$, i.e. $r = 1$, $b = d - 1$ and $\gamma = d + 1$, we get

$$\frac{(\alpha + m - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (\alpha + m - d)}{(\mu(\alpha + m) - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (\mu(\alpha + m) - d)},$$

that is independent from m if and only if $\mu = 1$, as wished. \square

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